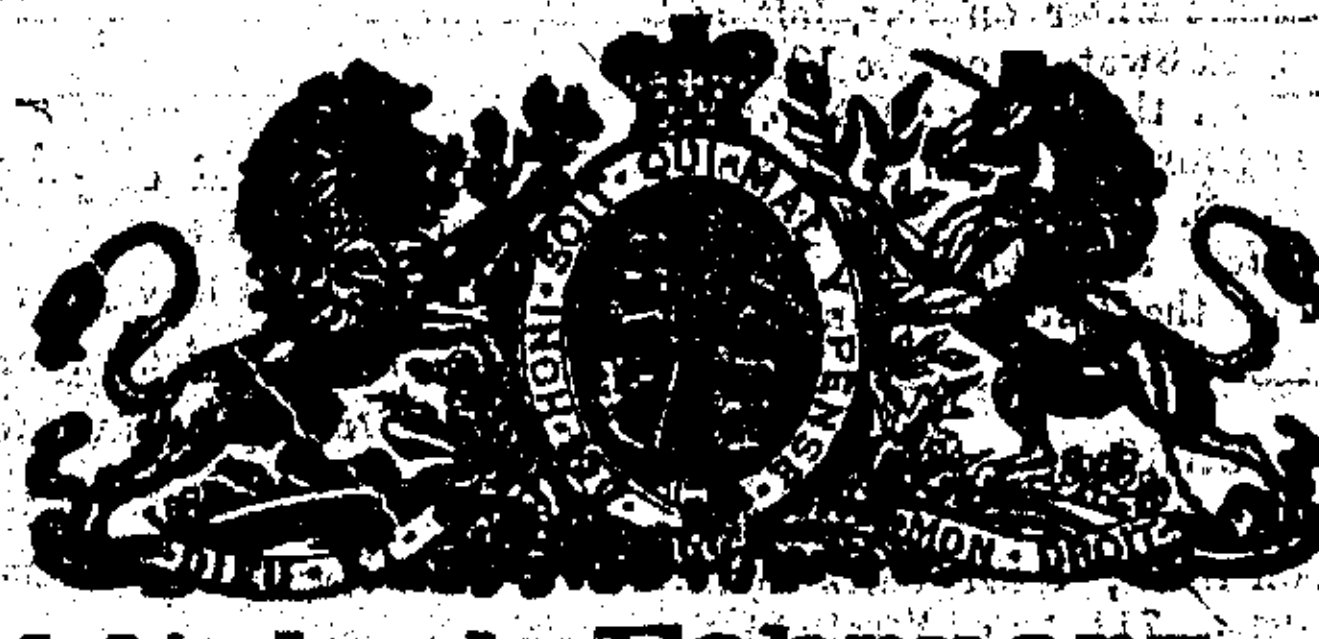


# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 5004. 號二十月七年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1879.

日四初月六年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROENT, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WILD, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. G. HEINEMANN & Co., Malacca.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co. SINGAPORE, CAMPBELL & Co. AMOY, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. FOOCHOW, HEDGES & Co. SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. KIEL, & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

## HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—ROD. W. KESWICK, Esq.  
E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINHARD, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER.  
Shanghai, EWEY CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

## NOTICE.

## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at FOOCHOW will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.  
Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, May 23, 1879.

## COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, 23,200,000. RESERVE FUND, 2800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:  
LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSILLER, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, BANGKOK, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

## LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

## Banks.

## CHARTERED MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—  
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.  
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE CITY BANK, THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

## RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
ON FIXED DEPOSITS,  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

## Entertainment.

## THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, Tomorrow Evening, JULY 23rd, 1879.

## SECOND APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG OF MISS CLARA STANLEY'S OPERA & OPERA-BOUTTE COMPANY.

MIS CLARA STANLEY as PRIMA DONNA, whose recent success in Shanghai has been unrivalled—she having appeared in upwards of Forty-five Operas and been acknowledged by the Press and the Public in general to have achieved the greatest success ever known in China—Will give a short Season of Opera, when will be produced:

LEOCQ'S "MY NEW MAID," BENEDICT'S "LILLY OF KILLARNEY" (Principal Act).

BELLINI'S "LA SOMNAMBULA" (Principal Act).

"LA SOMNAMBULA," CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Amina.....MISS CLARA STANLEY.  
Liza.....MISS BERTHA HOOKER.  
Theresa.....MR EVERARD.

Alessio.....MR J. ROLLINGS.  
Count Rodolpho.....MR G. CLAREMONT.  
Notary.....MR M. THOMPSON.  
Elvino.....MISS AGNES DRABGER.

Between the First and Second Operas Miss AGNES DRABGER, the young and accomplished Violinist, will play a Violin Solo.

"LIFE LET US CHERISH."

"MY NEW MAID," CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Lady Lucy l'Es.....MISS CLARA STANLEY.  
Countess Gramere.....MISS BERTHA HOOKER.

"LILLY OF KILLARNEY," CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Elly O'Connor (the MISS CLARA STANLEY's Colleen Bawn).....MISS BERTHA HOOKER.  
Sheelah.....MISS BERTHA HOOKER.  
Myra na Coppaleen.....MR J. ROLLINGS.  
Mr Corrigan.....MR M. THOMPSON.  
Father Tom.....MR G. CLAREMONT.

To conclude with Mrs McGowan's REEL.

Wednesday, July 23rd, BELMONT'S "LA SOMNAMBULA."

First time in Hongkong MISS CLARA STANLEY as "AMINA."

Saturday, July 26th, "GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT."

First time in Hongkong MISS CLARA STANLEY as "DROGAN" (A Baker).

PRIZES OF ADMISSION:  
Dress Circle or Orchestra, 2/6.  
Stalls, 1/6.  
Pit, 1/6.

Tickets to be had, and Seats secured at Messrs KATZ & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

JOHN ROLLINGS, Business Manager.  
Hongkong, July 22, 1879.

## For Sale.

## SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

OUR Annual SALE of SURPLUS Summer STOCK will Commence on MONDAY, July 21st, and be Continued for FOURTEEN DAYS only.

This Great SALE will be carried out on the system which gave so much satisfaction last year. All GOODS will be marked in Plain Figures, in Blue, from which no reduction can or will be made. The SALE will positively Close on MONDAY, August 4th, after which date NO GOODS will be SOLD at the Extreme Low Prices marked for this Sale.

We shall offer—  
FANCY SILKS.  
GLACE SILKS.  
GROSGRAIN SILKS.  
JAPANESE POPLINS.

GRENADE DRESS GOODS, White and Colored MUSLIN DRESS GOODS, HOLLANDS, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS at Greatly Reduced Prices.

COTTON and THREAD ROSE HAND-KERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CUFFS, LACES and LACE GOODS, All Very Cheap.

BABY LINEN and LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Several Thousand Yards—USEFUL REMNANTS, comprising: PRINTS, CALICOES, FLANNELS, HOLLANDS, &c., &c., at Ridiculously Low Prices.

A Few Baskets RIBBON REMNANTS, Marked Exceedingly Cheap.

A Splendid CALICO will be SOLD at 13 Cents, & very Superior Summer GAUZE FLANNEL at 45 Cents, and Fine French HOLLANDS for Washing Dresses at 25 Cents per Yard.

DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY will be Continued as Usual during the SALE.

SAYLE & Co., Queen's Road & Stanley Street.  
Hongkong, July 18, 1879. au1

## NEW SEASON'S CUMSHAW TEA, Just Received.

A Five Catty Box delivered free to any address in the United Kingdom for EIGHT DOLLARS, or a Ten Catty Box for FOURTEEN DOLLARS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, July 19, 1879. jy26

## KELLY & WALSH, QUEEN'S ROAD, (Next door to the Exchange),

ARE now showing a LARGE VARIETY of NEW LADIES' NOTE PAPERS & ENVELOPES.

New SHEET MUSIC.  
BOOSEY'S CABINETS.  
MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS.  
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.  
SCRAP BOOKS.  
INKSTANDS.  
LEATHER BLOTTER BOOKS.  
NEW STOVE ORNAMENTS.  
MENU CARDS.  
PLAYING CARDS. BEZIQUE.  
LETTER CASES. CARD CASES.  
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.  
POCKET SLATES.  
WINNOR & NEWTON'S DRAWING MATERIALS.

New CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.  
Their Celebrated TOBACCOS, CIGARS and CIGARETTES.

Hongkong, July 7, 1879.

## FOR SALE.

THE Underigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY.

Comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouilli in 8 lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Seasoned Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

And,  
A Small Invoice of Superior Red and White AUSTRALIAN GROWN WINE, viz: MURRAY VALLEY and WYNDHAM WINES, comprising: Tokay, Verdillo, Muscat, Claret, Madeira, Sheraz, Reims Burgundy, Hermitage, Finesau in Quarts and Pints.

Also,  
(From Bordeaux),  
CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at 55 per Case.  
A few Cases of LAFITTE.

Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

## FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

## WASHING BOOKS, (In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## For Sale.

## THE GOODWILL, LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF THE CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI—CHINA.

THIS HOTEL, which is Furnished throughout in a very Superior Manner, has been in operation for upwards of 34 Years, and affords an Excellent Opportunity for an Energetic Man, or a Married Couple, to secure a Competency in a few Years.

Terms, and full Particulars, can be obtained upon application to  
HALL & HOLTZ, Shanghai.

July 21, 1879. au21

## Notices of Firms.

## NOTICE.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

THE Authority to Sign Bills of Lading by this COMPANY'S STEAMERS, granted to Mr. J. J. HOWARD, is hereby revoked, and Mr. C. L. GORHAM is authorized to Sign until further notice.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, July 10, 1879.

## NOTICE.

THE Underigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Pedlar's Wharf, as  
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT.  
Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

SUN SHING has REMOVED to No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, Opposite the CHARTERED BANK.

Hongkong, June 24, 1879. jy24

## HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-sixth Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 50a Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 29th July Instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 12, 1879. jy29

## HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 29th Instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 12, 1879. jy29

## CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Thirteenth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 31st Instant, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,  
W. H. RAY, Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 8, 1879. jy31

## HONGKONG HUMANE SOCIETY.

VOLUNTEERS are earnestly requested to ENROLL themselves on the LIST of the above named Society, as the TYHOON SEASON is at hand, and more Working Members are necessary.

Kindly send Name and Address to the HONORARY SECRETARY.  
Blue Serge Shirt, Helmet, and Life Belt supplied Free of Charge.  
P. H. EMANUEL,  
Hon. Secretary, Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, July 2, 1879. au2

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A NINTH RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TARIAS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 9th July, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th July.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Underigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 16th July, inclusive.

By Order,  
RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.  
Shanghai, July 1, 1879. au5

THE Underigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the Sale of their LEAD by the MICHENER MINING SOCIETY.

MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, June 27, 1879. au27

## Shipping.

## Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. The Steamship "DOUGLAS," Capt. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Inst., at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, July 21, 1879. jy23

## FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO & TAMSUI.

The Steamship "HAILONG," Captain Abbott, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, July 19, 1879. jy28

## FOR FOOCHOW (DIRECT.)

The Steamship "BENEDI," Captain Ross, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 24th Instant, at Day-light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, July 21, 1879. jy24

## STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "MALACCA," Captain H. E. SMITH, will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the S.S. "Bokhara" with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, July 18, 1879.

## STEAM TO SHANGHAI

(Taking Cargo at through rates to NAGASAKI and HIogo.)  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "BUKHARA," Captain T. ORMAN, will leave for the above Place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, July 18, 1879.

## NOTICE.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS. The Company's Steamship "VOLA," Commandant GUERIN, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
Hongkong, July 15, 1879.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS. The Company's Steamship "ANADYR," Commandant GUERIN, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
Hongkong, July 15, 1879.

## Shipping.

## Steamers.

FOR MANILA. The Steamship "DIAMANTE," Capt. THEBAUD, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, July 19, 1879. jy23

## FOR AMOY.

The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Capt. CULLEN, shortly due, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, July 19, 1879.

## FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "GLENIFFER," Capt. GRAHAM, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, July 12, 1879.

## FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the "Gleniffer.") The Steamship "GLENLYLE," Captain QUARTLEY, shortly expected, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, July 16, 1879.

## Sailing Vessels.

## FOR HAMBURG.







Wong Ahai, a night soil cooler, was charged with throwing rubbish down a drain at the Central Police Station. P. O. Foley proved the offence. Fined \$5 or twenty-one days' hard labour.

Wong Ahai, 24, cooler, was charged with stealing a bag of rice from a shop in D'Agular Street on the 21st inst.

Defendant admitted the charge and said he stole the rice because he was unwell and unable to work.

Sentenced to three months, with hard labour.

Un Achan 35, and Ng Achu 16, coolies, charged with gambling and creating a disturbance in the street, were found guilty and sentenced the first defendant to three months' hard labour, second to fourteen days, as rogues and vagabonds.

Ohn Atai 80, rickshawer, for being on the street without a light or pass, was fined fifty cents.

William Sampson 37, carpenter, British barque *Hopewell* charged with being drunk and incapable and refusing to pay chair-bire, admitted the charge, and was fined \$1 or three days' imprisonment.

Leung Tai Hi 30, seaman, and Hung A-I 64, Marine hawk, were charged (1) with stealing two anchors, (2) with receiving the same, knowing them to be stolen.

Both defendants admitted the charges; first defendant was sentenced to six months with hard labour for larceny, second to three months for receiving stolen goods.

Chan Wa Shin 32, Shing Apak 34, Kwok Ato 40, Ip I Miu 20, boatmen, were charged with fighting and creating a disturbance.

Fined \$1 each or four days' imprisonment.

(Before the Hon. O. B. Plunket.)

Chan Ayan 22, cooler, was charged with stealing a jacket. Two previous convictions were proved against him, and he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

## SUPREME COURT.

### IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Honor the Chief Justice, Sir JOHN SMALDE.)

Tuesday, July 22nd.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF \$470 BY A SERVANT. Chung Aying was charged with the larceny of \$470, the property of Dr Eastlake, in whose employ he was as a house-boy.

He pleaded not guilty.

The following was the jury: Messrs J. T. Lantz, R. Schenberger, J. Muirhead, W. Dettmers, J. G. Liddell, J. C. Hughes, and J. Anthony.

The Attorney General prosecuted, instructed by Mr. E. Sharp, the Crown Solicitor; and Mr. Haylar, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Dennis, appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution, as stated by Mr. Russell was, shortly, this: On the 27th May Dr W. C. Eastlake placed in a jewel box, (the) which was on a table in his bed-room, a cheque for \$200, another for \$40, and \$230 in Bank notes. Some of the money had been there before, but all was now returned to the box. The prisoner was in the room when the Dr put this money in the jewel-box, and saw the Dr place the key of the case in his wife's purse. The purse and the case were both left there unprotected. He went down stairs, and on his wife asking him where he had put the key, he hearing the foot-steps of some one walking overhead, the steps apparently of a Chinaman, sent the butler upstairs for the purse, which was brought downstairs and given into the hands of Mrs Eastlake. The key was there then. This was about two o'clock. There was nobody in the room when the butler went for the purse; but prisoner was in the younger Mr Eastlake's room, which adjoins the Dr's.

Prisoner saw him there, taking away the purse. About 6 o'clock, the Dr., who had been out meanwhile, told his wife that he had another cheque to place in the box, she took it up stairs, and opened the box, with the key which had been in her purse all the time, and then discovered that the cheques and money (\$470) had been stolen. The boy, now prisoner, was suspected and was taken away in custody next morning at 7 o'clock. Both cheques were found shortly afterwards on the roof of the cook-house at the back, on to which it could be thrown from the verandah.

To these facts Dr Eastlake, his wife and the butler deposed.

Dr Van der Horck, who was during the whole time in his room, from which he could see Dr Eastlake's bed-room, stated that after Dr Eastlake had gone down stairs, he heard the prisoner in that room. He heard the butler get an order from his master, and come up and go down stairs; about a quarter of an hour afterwards he saw the prisoner pass to the verandah, and go down the servants' stairs. When the theft was discovered defendant entered and left the room, several times, and seemed excited. When he charged him the Doctor said "You are the man who stole the money; you saw me put it in." The prisoner said he had been a long time boy with Doctor Eastlake, and his friend how could he do such a thing. He denied ever having seen the money put in the jewel-box.

Prisoner had been out in the afternoon, and while denying it at first, admitted to Sergeant Toomey, when he got to the charge-room, that he had been out, explaining that he had been to the washman's and had been to Pustan's house some of the servants in which he knew.

The case, being closed, Mr. Haylar addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. This boy, who left his last master with a certificate of "very careful; very honest," was now charged with what was to a man in his position the most serious charge that could befall him, namely that he being a domestic servant had stolen from the dwelling house of his master a large sum of money, and certain valuable securities. The evidence was purely circumstantial. He would, before he finished his short address to the jury, say a few words as to the value that was to be attached to evidence of this kind; its probable force as it was called. He would, first, however, briefly sketch the narrative that had been presented to them and show its bearing on the presumptions of the prosecution, and would show how that narrative was rebutted, how that theory was overthrown, by the acts of the man himself, and by other

they found, was accumulating for some purpose or other a sum of money in his house. As it came out in his evidence in chief, one would have thought that the whole \$470, in notes and cheques, was all put into the box on the 27th of May at one time, and that the prisoner who was then in the room was the only person who saw him put money there or knew that there was money there, but it was shown, in cross-examination that for a certain purpose to which he had devoted the money, Dr Eastlake had been accumulating money in that box for two days; it was probably known to the whole household that this was being done. Of course there was no proof of this, but in dealing with a case in which it was sought by circumstantial evidence to convict, the circumstances on the other side must also be considered. He quoted the authority of Mr Justice Best as to the inferential principle in such evidence. The first step for the prosecution was to prove that this man now charged was the only one who knew the money was there. That, he believed, was completely rebutted; the fact that there was money in that box, must have been known if not to all to a great many of the servants of the house. They had heard that there were fourteen servants in the establishment in different capacities. The theory for the prosecution was that the prisoner took the money in the three or four minutes which elapsed between the time when Dr Eastlake went downstairs and the time when the butler came up for the purse with the key in it. The man, it was the argument for the prosecution, smitten with a sudden criminal intent, yielding to the temptation that had been placed before him, then and there took the key out of the purse, secured and secreted the money, replaced the key and went about his work. And he would only have, by their own showing, some three or four minutes to do all this. Now, he laid before them the key and the lock that was on the box. In the first place, he asked them, it was not possible that the box was never locked at all; he knew many people who occasionally shot the bolt of a lock past the corresponding catch; he sometimes did himself. The key was a common one, which might easily be imitated; if it was left lying about in the careless way that they might have some idea of from the evidence, there was everything favourable for taking an impression of it.

They all knew how clever the Chinese were in such things. And, thirdly, they saw the lock here before them, a very common lock which there was plenty time to pick, and which it would be very easy to pick. Therefore, he claimed, it was not an inevitable inference that the lock, if it was ever locked, was opened by that key. Had it been a "Chubb's" lock, or a patent safety lock, the inference might have been very different; but as the facts stood, he contended that the considerations he had submitted deprived the evidence of Mrs Eastlake as to her having the keys in her pocket the whole afternoon of a great deal of its weight. The boy, it was said, was in the room where the money was, after his master went downstairs. Of course he was; he was there on his own business; he was dusting or cleaning out the room; there was nothing illegitimate or suspicious in his being there; there was not a vestige of proof, or suspicion even, that he was there to commit a crime. When he had finished Mrs Eastlake's room he went to the next room, that of Dr Eastlake's son, and went on with his work there. Meantime, the butler came up and took away the purse with the key in it, and took it to his mistress. Now, if the strongest rebuttal were desired of the theory that the prisoner had by that time abstracted the money, it was to be found in the fact that he continued his work in the room although he had thus, as it were, had warning, not exactly that there was any suspicion aroused, but that attention had been called downstairs to the fact that the key had been left in the bed-room where the box was. Dr Eastlake described the footprints in the bedroom which he and his wife heard downstairs as being the ordinary footprints of a Chinaman. This was a complete rebuttal of the theory of the prosecution.

This was proof that the prisoner was then going round the room in the exercise of his regular duties and was not engaged in the commission of a felony as it was their case to prove. When the fact that the money was missing was brought to the notice of Dr Eastlake he did not seem to give one thought to the possibility of any irregularity having arisen from that fact; to which all human kind are prone, forgetfulness, or anything of the kind; but he seems to have jumped to the conclusion that his money was stolen, and that this boy was the thief. Now, he came to the action of the boy himself. He was out in the afternoon. What was the most unlikely thing in the world for this boy to do, if he had got away with \$230 in notes, and a cheque for \$40 payable to bearer (the other cheque \$200 had not been endorsed by the payee). The most unlikely thing in the world was that he would come back, and that was precisely what he did. The next last thing that any reasonable man would have done would be to keep upon his person the damning proof of his guilt to be found in the envelope and the cheques; for they were worthless, or one of them was; and it would be found clear enough that whoever stole the cheques stole the money. If this man had the cheques on him when he left the house, he made no attempt to get rid of them, for according to the theory of the prosecution he brought them back with him, and threw them on to the roof of the house at the back. When the detective came and the boy was called up and ordered to bring some soda-water upstairs, he saw the detective, he had heard of the loss, the officer was in uniform, he could not but have known who he was and what his purpose there. Then he went downstairs and brought up the soda, and still kept the cheques and the envelope on him. Had the prisoner then had the cheques about him, would not that have been his opportunity to get rid of them. The theory of the prosecution as to the man's behaviour, as the whole theory of the prosecution was, was entirely and absolutely incomprehensible. They were told the boy entered and left the room while these proceedings were going on, in an excited manner. Naturally, he would, any one would admit, knowing the loss that his master had suffered and that he was suspected of being the thief. An innocent man was much more likely to be excited in such circumstances than the guilty. So far as the narrative referred to the prisoner himself, he held he had by his conduct rebutted entirely the presumptions of the prosecution. He next called the attention of the jury to the fact that independent of the family there were fourteen servants; any one of whom was just

as liable to have the knowledge of where this money was kept as he was; just as liable to suspicion as he was. He did not make a charge against any one; but he simply wanted the jury to appreciate the fact that there was no more evidence against the prisoner than against any of the others; they had been up and down stairs no doubt, the whole afternoon. In all cases of circumstantial evidence the presumption of guilt of which they had to be satisfied was what was called inevitable. Why had this envelope been thrown on to the roof of that house, of all places on the face of the earth, where it was sure to be seen. The verandah which came out to that roof was open to all the servants, and the most reasonable inference was not that the prisoner put it there; he had not the opportunity after seven o'clock; had he done so it would assuredly have been blown away before next morning, when, they were told, it was found. He had besides, several opportunities which if he ever had the cheques in his possession, he would not have failed to avail himself of. The most natural inference was that they were thrown there by somebody else, as a last resort, not for the purpose of concealment, but that they might be found there. When the charge was brought against the man he denied it; he had denied it all through, and denied it now. He put in evidence the prisoner's certificate of character from Mr Boulouze, who said he was a very honest and very careful servant. He believed the jury would require much stronger evidence than had been laid before them to-day, before they would convict this boy and have him sent to jail. He did not think, in fact, the evidence they had heard to-day was circumstantial evidence at all. There was nothing more than a suspicion against the man because he had had the opportunity. Of course it was absurd to suppose that Dr Van der Horck took the money, and he did not of course mean to impute anything of the kind for a moment; but he might point out that there was just as much evidence against him as against the prisoner. They had equal opportunities that afternoon for the removal of the money; but Dr Van der Horck's position and character rendered any supposition that he had anything to do with it quite absurd, as he had said; and the Chinese servant was suspected and placed in this serious position. Against neither was there one little of evidence. If the same rule were to be generally followed as had led to this boy being placed in the dock, every one who had an opportunity of committing a crime would be brought to Court and prosecuted. There was not a single fact to lead them to believe in the guilt of the prisoner.

The Chief Justice briefly summed up. There could be no doubt that Dr Eastlake lost this money \$230, and \$240 in cheques; there would be no doubt it was lost between 2 o'clock and 5 o'clock on the 27th. The question was—Who took it? Their duty was to presume that somebody else took it, unless it was proved to their satisfaction as reasonable men that this servant now charged with the crime committed the theft. The learned Counsel had contended that there was no more evidence of this prisoner having taken it than of Dr Van der Horck having taken it. The argument was a strong one intended to point to the jury that there was, as he contended, very little to identify the prisoner with the crime. Mr Haylar did not mean for a moment to raise any shadow of suspicion against Dr Van der Horck. He was sure the illustration was correct in no offensive way; Mr Haylar would be the very last man to do that. Knowing, therefore, from Dr Van der Horck's character and position that any such supposition, used only for the sake of argument, could safely be dismissed from their minds, who else was there that was equally liable with the prisoner to a presumption against him, connecting him with this theft. The learned Counsel for the defence had suggested that Mrs Eastlake had been in the habit of placing money in this box, then putting the key in her purse, and leaving them both in the room; and that probably all the house knew that money was kept there. The learned Counsel had been picked, a duplicate key might have been made. Now all this about the other servants knowing about the money being kept in the box, was a surmise; there was no evidence on the point.

Mr Haylar stated that this had been an omission on his part; he had intended to ask Mrs Eastlake whether she had not previously put money in that box when other servants were present.

His Lordship said he would recall Mrs Eastlake; (she had gone home, but was sent for again). The Chief Justice remarked that he could not conceive it possible for any one to so flagrantly tempt a servant than Dr Eastlake did in exposing that money to the les to the prisoner. He drew attention to the les to the prisoner. Dr Eastlake, when he said he was in the room, and did not see the money put there; and to the Police Sergeant in saying that he was not out of the house in the afternoon, and then telling him he was at the washman's and at Pustan's House. These lies went very much against a person on his defence; they were not to be taken as strong proof of the guilt of the man; but they were an indication of a guilty mind. The defence was a particularly ingenious one; the argument as to the possibility of a simple lock like this being tampered with or opened by another key was very ingenious. As to the man's going about the stairs with his shoes on, would a Chinaman be likely not to do that, and run the risk of being discovered in such an unusual situation, with his shoes off? The whole question for them was—Is there any other person whom you consider it reasonably probable might have yielded to the sudden and violent temptation (and it was a most violent one), and knowing the money was there, have abstracted it? This was, as he had said, a very great temptation to throw in the way of the prisoner or any other man in a humble sphere of life; and it was a great pity that such temptations should be made. But foreigners, continuing this time after time, got it very cheaply for it, and so it went on. They were little inclined to be careful in keeping temptation out of the way of their servants. He had himself never been robbed by a servant, and he believed there were many in the same position; at the same time he had never put temptation in the way of his servants. This was all he had to say upon the case; they would now wait some time for Mrs Eastlake, to ascertain from her whether she was as careless as her husband had told them he was, in throwing temptation in the way of the servant.

Mr Eastlake had not arrived at the end of twenty minutes from the conclusion of his Lordship's address.

Mr Haylar stated that he did not desire to keep the jury longer than was necessary, and he would withdraw the question if it was not thought very important. His Lordship said it was a very important point for the prisoner. The Foreman stated that the Jury considered it was quite immaterial. They were already agreed on their verdict. On the verdict being called for in the usual way. The Foreman said:—We unanimously find the prisoner "not guilty." The Chief Justice: Then any evidence Mrs Eastlake could have given you as to her throwing the same temptation before other servants would have but strengthened you in that verdict. The Foreman: Precisely, my Lord. Prisoner was then discharged. The Court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, when the Piracy case, the last on the calendar, will be heard before the Chief Justice.

## Marine Court.

(Before H. G. Thomsett, Esq., R.N.)

Tuesday, July 22nd.

### A CHIEF MATE FINED FOR ASSAULT.

Francis William Wisnom, chief mate of the British ship *Colwyn*, was charged by the steward, a man of colour, named Jenkins Adams, with assaulting him on the evening of the 19th inst.

Complainant states:—On Saturday evening, about half past seven o'clock, one of the seamen came from the fore-cabin and asked me for a quantity of oil. The time for serving out oil was four o'clock; this was a distinct order of the Captain's. I refused to serve out the oil, as I was otherwise engaged with my work, and wished to get done for the night; my hours of work are, generally speaking, from 5 a.m. till 8 p.m. The mate then came and told me to "dry up," and to serve out the oil and do as I was told. I refused to serve out the oil by his order, having contrary orders from the master of the ship; we had a few words, and were noisy. The Captain came forward and told me to make less noise, at the same time giving me a shove. I went aft to the pantry, when the mate struck me with a set of brass knuckles, knocking out four of my teeth; my mouth was full of blood. Two more of my teeth are loose, and of no use to me. In my temper I gave the mate a bit of cheek, when he replied, "You black—P'll knock your head off." I went into my pantry and shut the door, seized hold of a stick; and told the mate if he came in, I would "put a head on him." I have been shamefully treated since we left London.

Thomas Bullman, master ship *Colwyn*, states:—On Saturday evening, while on the poop, I heard a row on the main deck. I went forward and found the steward and the chief mate talking loudly together. I ordered the steward to hold his tongue; he would not obey my orders. I tried to reason with him, when he swore at me and told me to go to—; I went away; the cook then came and took the steward to the fore part of the ship; he would not stay there, and came aft, again making a disturbance; and refusing to keep quiet; he was abusing the chief officer. I believe the chief officer struck the steward, but cannot be positive, as it was dark. I sent for the police boat intending to give the steward into custody for creating a disturbance; when the police arrived the steward promised to keep quiet, so I did not give him in charge.

Frederick Kemball, second mate, states: I heard the man ask for oil. The steward was having his tea, and growled about the men not coming at the proper time for their weekly allowance. The mate told him to "dry up," which the steward refused to do. Some words followed, when the steward told the mate if he thought himself a better man than he was to step on to the main deck; the mate replied "all right." They rushed at one another and seemed bent on having a fight. I, in company with the cook, managed to get them separated. The Captain took the steward by the shirt and walked him into the pantry. The steward ordered the Captain out of the pantry, and told him he had no business there; the Captain did not quite see the point. The mate then went into the pantry and dared the steward to put him out. I heard a scuffle in the pantry, and saw the mate come out in a hurried manner, and also heard the steward tell the mate to give up the knuckle-dusters he had hit him with. I have seen the mate with a knuckle-duster, and asked him what it was for; the mate explained its use to me and said he did not think he would require to use it. The mate accused the steward with threatening to use a knife on him, which the steward denied. This was after the mate had struck him. I went for a constable; when he came, they were quiet and no one was given in charge. After the constable left, complainant told the mate he would have satisfaction for the blood he had split, offering to fight him on the deck a fair stand-up fight, and threatening, if the mate did not give him satisfaction; that he would prosecute him for the assault he had committed.

Defendant states:—I got the knuckle-dusters from the steward on the passage out. He remarked, "You may find them useful if you have a row with those blackguards"—meaning the men forward. (The steward admitted having given the knuckle-dusters and said he had them given to him when leaving London). On Saturday last the steward refused to serve out the oil, and made a great noise; we had a few words and were going to fight, but were prevented from doing so by the cook and second mate. The steward ordered the Captain out of the pantry. I said to him: "You dare the Captain to enter the pantry?" "I'll come in," you put me out if you can." I had a row; he threatened to "do for me" if he waited seven years for an opportunity; he threatened me with a knife; he had previously knocked my cap off; I gave him a blow on the mouth.

In summing up the case, his Worship said, had the Captain followed the proper course and given the steward and the chief mate in charge for creating a disturbance, he would have done much to preserve good discipline on his ship in the future. The Complainant had been examined, at his Worship's request, by the Colonial Surgeon, who was of opinion that a very slight blow would have knocked his teeth out; as they were in a decayed and diseased state.

His Worship advised the defendant to throw his knuckle-dusters overboard as soon as he could, as they might get him into serious trouble, and fined him \$5 or one week's imprisonment. The fine was paid.

## Manila.

(Translated from our Manila Exchange.)

The American barque *Masonic* was again put up for sale the third time on the 12th inst., but no offer has yet been made for her. She will probably be put up again for one-third and one-fifth less than her original value.

The barque *Deja*, engaged some time ago in the operations to raise the *Maclin*, in the attempt to float the ill-fated vessel, has up to the present been unsuccessful, and has returned to Manila.

There was no import or export of either gold nor silver during the first fortnight of July in these islands.

The *Comercio* says that the *Oceanic* must be misinformed when he said that the tobacco of Calcutta has turned out to be superior to our leaves. We have heard that it is only comparable to that of Capiz, and is not even so good, although the Capiz tobacco is the worst production of the kind in our provinces.

The same journal also says that in the *Oceanic* of the 12th instant there was an article on some discoveries of copper mines in Cagayan, and advises those concerned to abandon the enterprise as "there is no mineral more difficult to be treated than the copper of Luzon, which is full of sulphur, antimony and other mixtures." We do not think this is sound advice, but on the contrary that good mines may be discovered, and if its melting cannot be turned to advantage at present, which we do not see any inconvenience in doing, the mineral could be sold in its original state and exported, as copper is a well appreciated mineral, and the result would be a large income to the country as well as to the enterprising workman.

A letter from Iloilo, dated July 5th, says that it is expected next week, a steamer will arrive there from a China port which, it is assured, has come to land for Europe on account of a Spanish house at Manila.

At the sale of cigars on the 14th instant, 7372 millares were offered, and only 1879 millares were sold for a total sum of \$21,812.

A general meeting of the members of the Plaza de Toros of Cavite took place on the 13th instant, when it was resolved, among other things, that another corrida (bull fight) will be arranged for the 25th prox., and that the flesh of the bulls killed in the fight will be distributed among the hospitals in port. [A sound flesh, no doubt, for the sick and invalids in hospitals after the excitement of a contested fight.—Ed. C.M.]

The British barque *Brunette*, Capt. Dow, arrived at Manila from Hongkong on the 16th, 17 days out.

The British ship *Cutty Sark*, Captain Wallace, arrived at Manila from Shanghai on the 17th, 35 days out.

The Spanish brig *San Lorenzo* was loading at Manila on the 14th, for Balabac, Puerto Princesa and Hongkong.

The British barque *Dorcas Castle*, Capt. Bridgman, left Manila for Liverpool on the 17th, with sugar, hemp and sapanwood.

The American barque *E. J. Watson*, Capt. Hawkins, left Manila for New York on the 17th, with general cargo.

The British ship *Commaught Ranger*, Captain Murphy, left Manila for Liverpool on the 17th, with hemp and sugar.

The American barque *Martina Davis* for Boston, and the Norwegian barque *Jaeger* for London via Iloilo, were to leave Manila on the 19th.

The British barque *Onate* from Batavia, arrived at Iloilo on the 30th ultimo, and left a few hours afterwards for Boston via Manila.

The steamer *Penedo* was chartered at 30 cents per picul, from Saigon to Iloilo; the Danish steamer *Norden* was chartered at 28 cents per picul from Saigon to Manila.

Iloilo, July 13.—Mr Rodolph Hefty, a German subject and resident merchant in the neighbouring Isla de Negras, died the night before yesterday here. The deceased, who leaves a widow, having married only a year ago, came to Iloilo to bid good-bye to the German Consul and the wealthy merchant—Mr Frederick Luhsinger, who leaves for Europe shortly, and to whom the deceased is bound by family relation. The funeral took place yesterday, and all the foreign residents as well as a large number of Spanish gentlemen, public functionaries, merchants and others accompanied his remains to the last resting place.—The American ship *Cashmere* left for Boston with 1,235,888 kilogram sugar and 45,234 kil. sapanwood. The French barque *Louise* left for Saigon in ballast.

## China.

NEWCHWANG.

July 11.

We are having comparatively cool weather, the thermometer at night 60° to 70°, and the highest in the house not more than 78° to 82°. There has been more rain than the natives want, so I hear; but in the vicinity of the port the ground is still hard and dry, although there is no lack of water in the ponds.

The Customs' staff has its full complement now, and it speaks well for the generalship, and those who have had more than the usual work, that the business has been carried on to the satisfaction of everybody.

We are to have some great changes in the Consular service, so it is said. This is a very desirable port, as the climate is very good, and the work, even in the open season, not heavy.—N. O. D. News.

## Japan.

NAGASAKI.

(Rising Sun, June 28th.)

We see from the *Shanghai Courier* that the master of the *Ocean King*, Captain Roper, well-known in China and Japan, has been non-suited in an action brought against the owners for wages and balance of ship's disbursements and expenses. The case was tried before Mr Commissioner Kerr, at the City of London Court on the 9th April.

U. S. S. *Richmond* with General Grant and suite arrived here on Saturday last, and the *Ashuelot* on the same day. H. M. S. *Groveler* left on Sunday on a cruise, and returned on Tuesday night. H. M. S. *Sylvia* arrived on the same day. H. M. S. *Lophoceros* arrived on Thursday from Yokohama and proceeded to Hongkong after a stay of only eight hours. U. S. S. *Richmond* and *Ashuelot*, escorted by H. L. J. M. S. *Kongo* and *Kam*, left on Thursday for Shimoda en route for Yokohama. Men-of-war in harbour are: H. M. S. *Groveler* and *Sylvia*, and H. L. J. M. S. *Nerys*.

No wonder a ship is called "the." She has sails, stern, an argon, hooks and eyes, plies, caps and ribbons, hocks, poppets, and a husband.

## THE ENGLISH RESIDENTS AND THEIR MINISTER.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—There is an amusing story in that delightful book, "The Indian Garden," of a coolie who kept a cow. The animal was no use whatever to the coolie. He did not know what to do with it, and generally found the animal an incubrance, but he periodically exhibited an ostentatious right of ownership over the creature by throwing stones at it! I have often read this passage and regarded it as an illustration of the way in which Britons treat their Minister at Peking. There are various persons other than Englishmen at the Northern Capital as everybody knows, and the interests of the great continental Powers are politically considerable and commercially important; but Americans, Germans, Frenchmen and Russians entertain or profess to entertain respect for their respective representatives, and seem to consider that their envoys' dignity and their own are indissolubly united. It is not so with the subjects of Queen Victoria in those ports and places which they visit for purposes of trade. These children of freedom and Magna Charta are never so supremely happy as when they are proving to demonstration that their Representative is useless and their Legation a fiction and a nullity. The lack of *esprit de corps* is, however, generally speaking, a curious defect in modern official life. In the old days loyalty to a chief was carried to the point of pig-headed folly, but it had certain commendable qualities in it as a national characteristic. The present residents in Shanghai have not mastered the commercial and political question as their predecessors always tried to do before they ventured to talk or write about it. A competitive examination in the history of the China trade, in the dates and provisions of treaties, &c., would be a trying ordeal for most of them; and yet they have always a stone to throw at their Representative.

The fact is that the leading idea of many persons is that for some reason or another, either about the *lekin* tax or about the pulling down of a Missionary Chapel, we ought anyhow to fight the Chinese. It is obvious that a war would lead to an utter stagnation of trade and a general collapse of industry, but at least it would be what is called "an energetic policy," and would revenge the murder of Mr. Margary, the injuries suffered or wrought by the Church Missionaries at Wu-shih-shan, the depression of trade, and a number of other calamities too numerous and ghastly to catalogue. It is no answer to persons clamouring for all these heroic vindications of national honour to point to the fact that a war with China would be a very difficult task, and that our present situation is one which with all its defects would be materially injured by attempting to hasten the steady development of the country in its own way.

If we glance for a moment at the map of the World and see the extraordinary responsibilities which Great Britain has assumed, and which appear to be continually increasing, we may surely cease to blame a Minister at Peking for not adding to those responsibilities, in order to hurry on events which may be well and wisely left to that chapter of accidents which though sarcastically called "the bible of the tool" is more or less everybody's bible. There is not only a tide in the affairs of men and nations—there is a sequence. Certain things have to be done before certain other things. China is held in reserve and will play a part quite prominent enough for all of us when her time comes. Reading the telegrams that are received every week with relation to Egypt and the Cape, we should see good reason for thankfulness that an overzealous Envoy Extraordinary has not forced us into hostile relations with a Power which, though cumbersome and unwieldy, has untold resources and great capacity of "last."

That China will adopt the appliances which are the outward and visible signs of Western civilization within ten years or twenty years is certain. Many foreigners desire that she should be forced into doing so at once. Nothing could be more undesirable than for reforms to be forced on China at the point of the bayonet. We want her to be convinced by our showing that we are ourselves the better for the possession of these appliances. This it may be believed China's foremost men and the people who come into contact with foreigners at the open ports feel. The missionaries of progress are slowly working their way. The Embassy at home is not without its uses; the Imperial Customs and the more cultivated and energetic religious societies who scatter papers on secular subjects and illustrated books amongst the villages and inland towns, are doing much to hasten the formation of this satisfactory frame of mind.

Yours truly,

ADAM ALLEN PARTEM.

9th July.

## COMPRADORES' AND HONG STAMPS

"W. T. K." thus writes to the *Foochow Herald* under date 9th inst:—

SIR,—It may be generally known that Compradores in foreign service often cut and make use of seals bearing the Chinese characters of their employers' (hong names); and that upon the faith of these money transactions in many instances pass between themselves and the natives. In one case, I know for a fact that the Compradore of a certain foreign firm in Foochow issued several promissory notes for various sums of money—stamped with his employer's Chinese hong seal; and when the notes fell due he refused payment on the ground that the hong (firm) belonged to a foreigner, although he admitted that the notes were issued by him on his own personal responsibility, as well as that the transactions passed between himself and the Chinese holders of the notes, yet he maintained they had no claim upon him but rather upon the foreign head of the firm!

As a delicate question like this has probably never been tested in a Court of Law, and as I have no means of ascertaining how far the authority of using such seals in money matters is to be held legal, I shall feel much obliged if you will enlighten me on the subject.

The Americans (a London paper remarks) are now boasting of their big train, one of which, on the Northern Central Railroad, is reported to have been 6200ft. long, or as mile and 300 yards. This train is "claimed" by the Americans as the longest ever drawn by a single engine.



## Mails.



STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE  
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,  
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-  
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-  
AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct) is  
also  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
MALWA, Captain P. S. TOLLY, will  
leave this on TUESDAY, the 29th July, at  
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. Molver, Superintendent,  
Hongkong, July 18, 1879. jy29

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL

and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES

## ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched  
for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
on FRIDAY, August 1st, 1879, at 3 p.m.,  
taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan,  
the United States, Mexico, Central and  
South America, and Europe.  
Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 31st July. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PAS-  
SAGE TICKETS.  
Consular Invoices to accompany Over-  
land, Mexican, Central and South American  
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's  
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,  
Acting Agent,  
Hongkong, July 8, 1879. aul

## TO LET.

TO LET.  
(On Peddar's Wharf.)

OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and  
GODOWNS; with possession from  
the 1st of July next.  
Apply to  
G. R. LAMMERT.  
Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

## TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, formerly  
known as the "Blue House,"  
Praya East—A GROUND FLOOR and  
A FIRST FLOOR, either separately or  
together; Also, Top Floor of No. 3.  
FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.  
Apply to MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

## TO LET.

MARINE HOUSE—WEST.

SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.  
OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under  
the occupation of Messrs Wilson & Bird,  
and Messrs DAVIS & Co.

Also,  
OFFICES and GODOWN in DUNDRELL  
STREET.  
Apply to  
E. R. BELLIOS.  
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR  
UNFURNISHED,  
BONHAM ROAD,  
WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.  
Apply to  
SHARP & DANBY,  
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,  
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.  
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

## INSURANCES.

SWISS LLOYD  
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE  
RISKS to all parts of the World.  
MEYER & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3j28

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE  
COMPANY,  
FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at  
Current Rates. Considerable Reduc-  
tion in Premium for LIFE Insurance in  
China.  
MEYER & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3j28

## INSURANCES.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)  
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,  
are distributed annually to Contributors  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premiums contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF  
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.  
Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling  
of which is paid up: £ 100,000 "  
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 "  
Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE to the extent of  
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)  
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.  
If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.  
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared  
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—  
Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Siam and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.  
THE Undersigned, Agents for this above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,  
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## INTIMATIONS.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-  
CIATION.  
NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agree-  
ment, the Directors have declared a  
DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the  
FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st Decem-  
ber 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT.  
ON THE NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED,  
payable at our Office on and after the  
15th instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in  
particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

## NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Section,  
about 64 miles of the Company's  
GUZUYAT NAGASAKI CABLE has been RE-  
LAID from the South to the North of the  
PARKER, SADDLES and BARRON ISLANDS in  
a curve from GUZUYAT to the NORTH SAD-  
DLES, running along KILLOO, GREENEY and  
SIDR SADDLES, about 3 miles distant, and  
from the NORTH SADDLES LIGHT, bearing  
South, 1 mile distant, in an E. by S. di-  
rection about 31 miles, passing the BARRON  
ISLANDS until these bear W. by N. distance  
6 miles, when the Cable is again applied  
into the old Line running in a straight  
Line about E. N. E. till midway between  
PALLAS ROCK and MINACHIMA (Asoo Bay)  
on the coast of Japan.

GEORGE J. HELLAND,  
General Agent.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH  
COMPANY,  
HEAD OFFICE,  
Shanghai, June 20, 1879. jy28

## NOTICE.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his  
Friends and the Public generally  
that he has engaged the Services of a  
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED EUROPEAN  
ASSISTANT, who will attend solely to the  
DISPENSING DEPARTMENT, hoping thereby  
to merit in a greater degree their Confidence  
and Patronage.

WM. CRUCKSHANK,  
Hongkong, June 26, 1879. jy28

## NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EX-  
CHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARTIN  
HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are  
Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from  
9 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,  
from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.  
Applications for admission as Members  
to be addressed to  
E. GEORGE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

## DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI  
during the Summer Months, leaving  
HONGKONG on the 1st of April next, and  
returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

## TAKASIMA MINE.

## NOTICE.

MR. NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE  
has been appointed my Sole AGENT  
for the sale of all COAL produced from  
the TAKASIMA MINE, and all Purchases of  
such Coal must be made through him and  
his representatives on and after the 16th  
instant.

GOTO SEIJIRO.  
Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

ON and After the 16th instant, my Re-  
presentatives for the SALE of all  
COAL produced from the Takasima Mines  
will be  
At Nagasaki,  
MR. RYLE HOLME.

At China Ports,  
Hongkong and Elsewhere,  
Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Or their Agents.

NAKAHARA KUNINOZUKE,  
Nagasaki, June 13, 1879.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The latest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely  
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from  
the Daily China Mail, is published  
twice a month on the morning of the  
English Mail's departure, and is a re-  
cord of each fortnight's current history  
of events in China and Japan, con-  
tributed in original reports and collated  
from the journals published at the various  
ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,  
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete  
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage  
paid 50 cents); £13 per annum (postage  
paid £13.50).

Orders should be sent to G. M. MURRAY  
Bart., China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham  
Street, not later than the evening before the  
departure of the English Mail steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily  
China Mail.

SAVINGS HOME.

ANY Cut-off Clothing, Socks, or  
Papers will be thankfully received at  
the Editor's Office, West Point,  
Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusives of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at  
Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the  
Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.  
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.  
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.  
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.  
Section.  
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.  
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.  
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.  
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers.</b>						
Bonlad	Brit.	1000	July 16	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Foochow	24th daylight
Bombay	Brit.	749	Feb. 21	Kwok Acheong		
Coba	Brit.	250	July 21	Russell & Co.		K'loon Dock
Oraiglands	Brit.	709	July 16	Borneo Co., Limited	Yokohama	To-day
Diamante	Brit.	614	July 19	Russell & Co.	Manila	To-morrow
Douglas	Brit.	864	July 19	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	To-morrow
Gleniffer	Brit.	117	July 21	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		Tug Plying
Hailong	Brit.	1412	July 21	Douglas Laprak & Co.	London, &c.	To-day
Kiangchow	Brit.	274	July 19	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Tamsui, &c.	To-morrow
Malacca	Brit.	365	May 27	Kwok Acheong		
Norna	Brit.	1040	July 12	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Malta
Oceanic	Brit.	606	July 31	Kwok Acheong		Ocean Dock
Olympia	Brit.	3707	July 17	O. & S. S. Co.	Yokohama & San Fco	1st prox.
Paladin	Brit.	783	July 16	Landstain & Co.	Saigon	at daylight
Scotland	Brit.	897	July 18	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Saigon	25th inst.
Sea Gull	Brit.	1190	July 8	Russell & Co.	Amoy	To-day
Volga	Amer.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Yokohama	Malta
Zephyr	Fch.	1699	July 19	Messageries Maritimes		
<b>Sailing Vessels.</b>						
A. Newton	Brit.	308	July 9	O. & S. S. Co.		
Alice O. Dickerman	Amer.	501	July 11	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	
Ann Adamson	Brit.	484	June 28	Kwong Him Woo		
Augusto	Dutch	1308	June 17	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Nagasaki	
Beethoven	Ger.	340	July 14	Melchers & Co.		
Candace	Brit.	263	July 6	Chinese		
Canton	Brit.	779	June 8	Chinese		
Celia	Brit.	326	July 5	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Foochow	
Channel Queen	Brit.	609	May 24	Edward Schellhass & Co.	London	
Charity	Brit.	432	July 9	Chinese		
Chasca	Amer.	628	June 19	Russell & Co.	New York	
Chocola	Brit.	284	July 21	Order		
Colwyn	Brit.	1190	May 31	Vogel & Co.	San Francisco	
Courier	Fch.	348	July 15	Carlowitz & Co.		
Edward Barrow	Brit.	868	June 28	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	Vanchal Pier
Emil Julius	Ger.	501	July 18	Melchers & Co.		
Fabius	Brit.	650	June 8	Chinese		
Franklin	Ger.	50	July 11	Stemmen & Co.		
Fred. P. Litchfield	Amer.	1083	July 11	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Friedrich	Ger.	295	July 6	Wieler & Co.	London	
Gauntlet	Brit.	686	May 17	Vogel & Co.		
Gesina Brown	Ger.	402	July 11	Wieler & Co.		
Goliath	Brit.	542	June 8	Chinese		
Gustav	Ger.	656	July 18	Stemmen & Co.		
Helene	Ger.	872	June 23	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Highlander	Amer.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.		
Hopewell	Brit.	578	July 10	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Jacobine	Ger.	417	July 17	Stemmen & Co.		
Johann Friedrich	Ger.	242	July 9	Wieler & Co.		
Johann Smith	Ger.	438	July 21	Melchers & Co.	Newchwang	
John A. Briggs	Amer.	2110	July 21	Messageries Maritimes	Portland	Ab'deen Dock
John O. Munro	Brit.	612	June 23	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Kim Yong Tye	Brit.	329	July 11	Chinese		
Marquis of Argyll	Brit.	500	June 11	Rosario & Co.		
Monte Rosa	Amer.	1318	June 15	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Montara	Ger.	78	July 8	Stemmen & Co.		
N. N.	Brit.	176	June 17	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	K'loon Dock
N. N.	Brit.	342	July 16	Carlowitz & Co.		Cleared
N. N.	Brit.	216	July 21	Dunn, Malby & Co.		
N. N.	Brit.	429	June 8	Chinese		
N. N.	Brit.	214	July 21	Remedios & Co.		
N. N.	Brit.	740	June 19	Order		
N. N.	Brit.	589	June 22	Chinese		
N. N.	Amer.	1762	June 23	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Cleared
N. N.	Amer.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.		
N. N.	Ger.	378	July 18	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
N. N.	Ger.	350	July 21	Stemmen & Co.	Tientsin	
N. N.	Brit.	332	July 21	Chinese		
N. N.	Brit.	255	July 21	Edward Schellhass & Co.	San Francisco	
N. N.	Amer.	1800	June 11	Russell & Co.	Foochow	
N. N.	Brit.	361	July 11	Chang Woo	Honolulu	
N. N.	Amer.	692	July 5	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Newchwang	
<b>CANTON.</b>						
China	Ger.	648	July 19	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	
Yangtze	Brit.	782	July 22	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	
Tai Lee	Ger.	256	July 19	Edward Schellhass & Co.		

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name
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